## BEATEN AGAIN BY CHICAGO

The Hoosier Players Try Three Pitchers, and Anson's Men Easily Win.

Pittsburg Defeats Detroit, and New York Wins Twice from Washington-American Association Games and Race-Track News.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.-After suffering some bretty hard hitting, to-day, Shreve retired in he fifth inning and Glasscock went in to pitch, McGeachy going to short and Myers taking the racant place in right. Glasscock hit Darling on the head, gave two men bases on calls, and then letired in favor of Schoeneck, who pitched the game out. It was the last of the home season, and Chicago had it easy from the start. At-

tendance, 900. Score: INDIANAPOLIS. CHICAGO. 1 Denny, 3.. 1 0 Seery, 1... 0 2 Bassett, 2. 0 0 Gl'sc'k, s,p 1 0 M'6'hy,r,s 0 0 0 0 S'h'n'k,1,p 0 112 0 Daily, c... 0 0 2 0 Shreve, p.. 0 0 1 Totals...10 12 27 22 Totals .. 3 6 27 23 3 Score by innings:

Earned Runs—Chicago, 6.

Two-base Hits—Ryan, Van Haltren, Glasscock.

Three-base Hit—Pfeffer.

Stolen Bases—Van Haltren, Duffy, Pfeffer (3).

Hit by Pitched Ball—Darling.

Pirst Base on Errors—Chicago, 2; Indianapolis, 2.

Struck Out—Hines (2), Denny, Bassett (2), MoGeachy, Schoeneck, Ryan, Williamson, Tener.

Passed Balls—Daily, 5; Darling, 3.

Time—2:00.

Umpire—Lyach.

NEW YORK WINS TWICE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.-The New York and Washington clubs played two games here tofay-one on account of yesterday's postponement, and the last one the regular schedule game. In the first game the Giants won easily. Whitney was batted all over the field in the third inning. Welch pitched a steady game, and was well supported. In the second game, which was started after an intermission of five minutes, both clubs changed their batteries. ceding one, was, on the whole, more interesting because of the closeness of the score. Young Keefe was a little wild, but kept the hits well scattered, except in the ninth inning, when the Giants won the game. Score:

NEW YORK. WASHINGTON. Murphy, 00 011 2 1 Myers, 2... 0 Daily, r... 1 0 O'Br'n, 1... 0 Connor, 1. 1 0 Hoy, m.... 1 0 Werden, 1. 0 Ward, s ... 0 1 Don'elly, 31 1 1 0 0 Fuller, s.. 0 0 0 5 0 1 2 2 1 Keefe, p.. 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 7 0 Arundel, c0 0 4 0 0 Totals ... 5 8 27 15 3 Totals ... 4 6 27 15 1

Score by innings: Earned runs—New York, 4; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Connor, Ward. Three-base hits—Richardson, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Richardson, Connor, Foster, Ward, Slattery, Whitney, Werden. First base on balls—Tiernan (3), Slattery, Whitney, Donnelly (2). First base on errors—Washington, 2. Struck out—Myers, Werden (2), Fuller, Keefe (4), Connor, Foster (4). Passed balls—Murphy, 2. Wild pitches—Titcomb, 1; Keefe, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Valentine.

The first game resulted: Washington ....... 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0-3 New York ...... 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 \*-6 Earned suns-Washington, 1; New York, 6. Two-base hit-O'Boucke. Three-base hit-Connor. Home jun-O'Brien. Stolen bases-Mack, Ward, Slattery, Whitney. First base on balls—Hoy, Werden. Don-pelly, Fuller. First base on errors—Washington, 1; New York, 1. Struck out—Daily, Werden, Donnelly, Tiernan. Time—1:35. Umpire—Valentine.

PITTSBURG, 3; DETROIT, 1. PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—The home club took the last game from Detroit, to-day, leaving these clubs tied in their series of games won and lost. It was a brilliant contest. Brouthers's work at first was the future of the game, several of his put-outs being apparently safe grounders, while he saved both Rawe and White from errors more than once by magnificent stops and pickups. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

PITTSBUBG. Hanlon, m. 0 0 3 0 0 Sundy, m., 0 0 1 0 117 0 0 M'Sh'n'e,30 1 1 0 0 Miller, c.. 0 Rowe, s.... 0 0 0 Twitch III, 0 1 2 0 Col'm'n, 1.1 215 0 0 Kuehne, s. 1 1 3 4 0 Carroll, l. 0 1 1 0 Campau, r. 0 0 1 0 1 Smith, 2.. 0 0 Maul, r .. 1 0 Galvin, p.. 0 0 2 4 Totals ..... 1 6 27 18 1 Totals .... 3 6 27 15

Score by innings: Pittsburg......0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-3
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Detroit, 1. Two-base hit—White. Three-base hit—Coleman. Stolen base—Twitchell. Double play—Smith, Kuehne and Coleman. First base on balls—Brouthers. First base Time-1:25. Umpire-Powers.

> American Association. ST. LOUIS, 6; ATHLETICS, 5.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 26.—The Browns pushed the Athletics into third place to-day by their second defeat over them. The Browns pounded Wey. hing hard in the second inning. Game called at eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

2 Welch, m.. 0 0 0 0 Latham, 3, 0 1 1 2 Stovey, L... 0 0 2 1 0 Lyons, 3... 2 1 1 3 Comisk'y,10 111 0 1 Larkin, 1.. 1 213 0 1 Purcell, r.. 0 2 1 0 White, 8 .. 1 0 4 3 1 Fennelly, s1 0 0 5 Boyle, c... 2 1 4 1 0 Towns'd,c. 0 1 5 0 0 King, p.... 1 2 1 6 0 Weyhing, p 1 2 1 2 0 Totals.. 6 724 16 7 Totals... 5 8 24 17 3

8t. Louis...... 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0-6 Athletics...... 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1-5 Earned runs—St.Louis, 3; Athletics, 2. Two-base hits—Latham, King, Purcell. Three-base hit—Larkin. Pouble play—Hudson and White. First base on balls—Robinson (3), McCarthy (2), King, Bauer, Lyons. Hit by pitched ball—Rob. c, Boyle. CINCINNATI, 5; CLEVELAND, 1.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—For six innings in tolay's game the Cincinnatis could do but little with Bakely's pitching. In the seventh, however, the local men clinched the victory, when, with a base on balls and four singles, they scored three runs. McPhee's batting and fielding and the short-stop work of McKean were features.

CLEVELAND. Nicol, r... 0 1 0 0 0 Stricker, 20 0 2 McPhee, 2. 2 3 2 5 0 M Kean, s. 0 0 0 Reilly, 1.. 0 013 1 0 Faatz, 1... 0 012 0 Carp'ter, 30 0 1 2 0 Gilks, m... 0 0 1 0 0 0 Hogan, 1.. 1 2 1 0 2 1 M'Cl'In, r. 0 1 0 0 Keppel, s.. 1 O'O'nn'r,m 0 1 2 0 1 Alberts, 3.0 Keenan, c. 0 1 7 1 0 Snyder, c.. 0 0 8 3 1 Viau, p... 1 0 0 10 1 Bakely, p.. 0 0 0 9 0 Totals.. 5 7 27 21 3 Totals.. 1 4 27 24 5

Score by innings: Cincinnati...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0-5 Cleveland ...... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 Earned runs-Cincinnati, 4. Three-base hit-Mo-Phoe. Stolen bases—McPhee (3), Tebeau, Hogan.
Double play—McPhee. Reilly and Carpenter. First
base on balls—Reilly, Tebeau, Viau. First base on
errors—Cieveland, 1. Struck out—Nicol, Rielly (3), Carpenter, Tebeau, O'Connor, Faatz, Hogan, Snyder, Bakely (2.)

BROOKLYN, 8; KANSAS CITY, 4. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26.—Brooklyn won easily to-day, outplaying the home team in every respect. O'Brien made a fine running catch, and the double play of Burns and Barkley was very neat. O'Brien was guyed unmercifully, and when he went to bat in one inning one of the Brooklyn players brought out a stuffed dog with a chain, which he drove in the grounds. Score:

KANSAS CITY. BROOKLYN. M'T'm'y,m1 1 4 1 9 2 Pinckn'y,3 1 3 1 2 Cline, r... 0 1 0 0 0 Burns s... 0 Burns, L. 1 0 1 1 1 Foutz, r ... 1 1 Corkhill, m 1 Barkley, 21 2 5 3 O'Brien, 1. 1 2 1 Phillips, 1. 0 0 10 0 0 0rr, 1..... 2 2 12 1 H'nki s'n, s 0 0 1 3 1 Clarke, c.. 1 1 3 3 Daniels, c. 0 0 2 1 0 Hughes, p. 0 0 1 5 Porter, p. 0 0 0 4 0 Burdock, 21 0 3 3 Totals. 4 5 24 16 8 Totals .. 8 13 27 18

Rarned runs Kansas City, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Two-

Score by innings:

bases—McTammany (2), Burns, Foutz. Double plays
—Burdock and Pinckney; Hankinson, Barkley and
Phillips; Burns and Barkley; McTammany and Daniels; Hankinson and Barkley. First base on balls—
Off Porter, 2; off Hughes, 3. First base on errors—
Kansas City, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By

Hughes, 2. BALTIMORE, 4; LOUISVILLE, 2. Louisville, Sept. 26.—The attendance at the ball game this afternoon was less than 220. The game was won by Baltimore on its merits. They out-batted, out-fielded and out-ran the Louisvilles. Kilroy pitched a splendid game and only one error is credited to the fielding of Baltimore. They bunched their hits on Ewing, and this brought in runs. Vaughan was hit by a pitched ball in the second inning, and Cook took his place in that and succeeding innings.

BALTIMORE. LOUISVILLE. 0 Mack, 2... 1 1 Wolf, r... 0 0 Browni'g, 10 S'mm'rs, r. 0 O Esterb'k, 1 0 0 Cook. c. . . 1 0 6 0 Va'gh'n, c. 0 0 0 Cantz, c ... 0 1 0 Raym'd, 3. 0 1 0 Kilroy, p... 0 0 0 O Tomney, s. O - Ewing, p.,. 0 0 0 Totals .... 4 9 27 23 Totals.. 2 6 24 20

Earned runs-Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1. Stolea bases—Tucker, Wolf. First base on balls—Mack. Hit by pitched ball—Vaughan, Cook. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1. Struck out— Griffin, Shindle, Sommers, Greenwood (2), Kilroy, Mack, Tomney (2), Ewing (2).

Beycle Races. The bicycle races on next Saturday at the Exposition grounds promise to be quite interesting, as contestants are expected from Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis. A silver cup has been offered as one of the prizes by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston; a gold medal by Garmully Jeffry, of Chicago, and additional prizes are to be given by H. T. Hearsey and others of this city. There will be four-teen races, including a State championship and one-mile novice race. The L. A. W. rules will govern the contests.

Trap-Shooting at Knightstown. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Sept. 26.-A match between the New Castle and Knighstown gun clubs took place here yesterday afternoon. As the afternoon was very dark, on account of the threatening weather, a good score was impos sible. The match was for twenty-five single The game, while not so well played as the pre- | Blue Rock pigeons out of three traps, eighteen yards rise, and resulted in the following score: New Castle.

> W. J. Stilly ...... 11 F. A. Balsur ..... 1' J. Bauslog ..... 12 Henry Hernley ..... 1 J. B. Landever. ..... 15 T. Bagot ...... 16 R. Thomas..... S. Brown ...... 11 W. P. Wagoner ..... 13 George Gordon..... 10 B. Deem...... 15 Total................. 116 C. Wilkins..... 16

Racing at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky. Sept. 26.-First Race-Six furlongs, for purse. Finality won; Maori second, Dick Delaney third. Time, 1:171. Second Race-Handicap sweepstakes; one mile. Birthday won; Tenacity second, Catalpa

third. Time, 1:424. Third Race-Six fur longs, for purse. Hindoocraft won; Nyleptha second, Julien third. Time,

Fourth Race-Seven furlongs, for purse. Tom Nichols won after following around the track several lengths behind the field; Golightly second, Tenlike third. Time, 1:314. Fifth Race-Nine furiones, for purse. Derm ody won; Osceola second, Overton third. An extra day's racing has been arranged for to-morrow for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. No passes will be issued.

Racing at Columbus. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.-There was a good track at Centennial Park to-day. In the 2:30 class, for \$700, divided, there was some fine sport. Summary: Buckskin Bu Dick 4 2 1 1 1 Dan Huff ...... 3 5 5 5 3

Yurk ...... 18122 Alta ..... 53234 Kittie B ..... 2 2 3 4 5 In the 2:25 class there were twelve entries: purse, \$700. Result: Belva Lockwood.... 1 1 1 Gray John..... 4 4

Sunrise...... 3 2 2 Billy Flung...... 5 5 3 Louecue...... 2 3 5 Ella..... 6 dis Time-2:234; 2:25; 2:254. In the Eureka stakes for two-year-olds there were nine entries and six starters. Melat won the first best. Time-2:254. The race was

postponed on account of darkness. Philadelphia Driving Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The 2:24 class race postponed from Tuesday, proved the best rac of the day, and Jack, the famous Chicago gelding, the pool favorite, finally succeeded in landing first money. Summary:

Protection...... 2 7 6 1 5 Watt ...... 4 4 6 dr St. Elmo....... 7 3 3 5 2 Time-2:25, 2:2719, 2:25, 2:24, 2:24 Three-minute class, trotting: 

Grosjean ..... 2 7 6 Time-2:30, 2:28, 2:314: The 2:33 class, trotting, and the 2:25 class, pacing, were not finished. Two heats in each race were pulled off by the favorites, Cleon winning the trotting in 2:28; and 2:28, and Bes-

semer the pacing in 2:23 and 2:234. A Greenbacker's View of Cleveland's Letter. A letter from a gentleman now in Pasadena Cal., written to his wife, who is visiting in this city, speaks quaintly of Cleveland's letter of ac ceptance. The writer is an old member of the Greenback party. He says:

"I had to stop last night to read Cleveland's letter of acceptance. It seems to me like a kind of fly-trap to catch the unsuspecting voter. A farmer might-speaking of his farm as C. does the government-be made to say: 'I have had pretty good luck for the past twenty years with my stock, etc., as I have been careful to protect them against the winter storms. I have kept up my fences so that my neighbors' stock could not damage my crops, but I see the old lady is hoarding up considerable money in that old stocking. No better evidence could be furnished than that that my farm has been exorbitantly taxed. I don't think I will build any stock sheds this winter. I'll take off some of the top rails from my outside fences; partial protection is all I need now. That old stocking might cause trouble among the children any way: it is taking money out of circulation. It's true, I might spend it on shelter for the cattle, but you see that would make extra work for the horses, and they are kicking now because the stock have too much protection.' I am for Harrison."

Flag-Raising in the White Mountains.

The Republicans of Carroll and Coos counties raised a large flag and streamer labeled "Harrison and Morton," on last Saturday afternoon, at the Twin Mountain House, in the White mount ains. Guests came in wagons and carriages from neighboring hotels and villages. It is a curious coir cidence that the speech of the occasion was delivered by Henry D. Pierce, of Indianapolis, a relative of the late Vice-president Hendricks, and late law partner of Senator Turple of Indiana, and that Mr. Pierce was the person who made the speech on the occasion of the flag-raising at the same place in honor of Cleveland and Hendricks in 1884; he has been a life-long Democrat, now driven out of Cleveland ranks by the free-trade craze. A life-long acquaintance and admirer of General Harrison, he gave a personal and eulogistic account of the latter which, together with his bitter dissection of Cleveland's fallacies and follies, is said to have made many votes. Mr. Pierce is a fine speaker and will engage in the canvass in New Hampshire until after hay fever season and then take part in the campaign in his own State for Harrison and Morton. The proprietors of the Twin Mountain House supplied refreshments for the assembled guests, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Protection Against the Chinese.

Washington Post.
The people of the United States, irrespective of party, are determined to protect American labor against the cheap labor of China. The treaties and laws now in existence would, if faithfully enforced, afford about all the protection that is needed. If it be true that government officials are engaged in this traffic, the administration will be expected to find a remedy. Would it not be well to employ a part of the detective force of the Treasury Department in a quiet investigation of the manner in which new immigrants are provided with the papers of bese hit Barkley. Three-base hit Davis Stolen | Chinese residents!

NON-PARTISAN PROHIBITION.

The President of the lowa Temperance Alliance Tells How the Law Was Reached.

To the Editor Iowa State Register. The non-partisan prohibition movement was inaugurated in Iowa in 1878. Destring to promote the most rapid growth of temperance sentiment and to place the temperance reform on a foundation that could not be shaken by any political party, leading Prohibitionists determined to lay that foundation in the Constitution-the fundamental law of the State. They resolved to go-behind all political parties, behind all legislatures, behind even the Constitution itself, to the sovereign people. They, therefore, united in seeking that a prohibitory constitutional amendment should be submitted to the people at a special and non-partisan election, so that, regardless of all party affiliations, and with perfect freedom from all party restraint, the people from whom the government derives all its just powers, might have an opportunity of expressing their sovereign will in regard to the liquor

The Republican party responded to this demand, and at its convention held June 11, 1879, adopted the following, namely:

That in order that the entire question may be set-tled in a non-partisan manner, we favor the submission to the people at a special election of a constitu-tional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the

In 1880, the Eighteenth General Assembly, by its Republican majority, formulated the desired amendment and adopted a resolution preparatory to said submission. In 1881 the Republican party placed in its platform the following resolution, viz: "That in pursuance of the uniform practice of the Republican party to observe the pledges and perform the promises made and given in its platform of 1879 for the submission of the so-called prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of Iowa, to a vote of the people at a special and non-partisan election should enforced, in order that the

good faith of the party may be maintained, and that the people of this government of the peopie, by the people and for the people may have an opportunity to express their wishes concerning the pending amendment, regardless of party affiliations and with perfect freedom from all

In 1882 the Nineteenth General Assembly completed the required constitutional conditions and ordered the "special non-partisan election" to be held June 27, 1882 The election was accordingly held, and the vote was as follows:

For the amendment...... 155,438 Against the amendment...... 125,679

Majority for the amendment ..... 29,759 On the 18th of January, 1883, the Supreme Court of Iowa declared the amendment so adopted by the people not to have been constitutionally carried, because of a technical error by the Eighteenth General Assembly. Notwithstanding this adverse decision, the leading Pronibitionists of the State determined that the verdict of the people thus expressed should of right be the controlling policy of the State in its legislative action.

On June 27, 1883, the Republican State convention met in Des Moines. The temporary chairman, Hon. John A. Kasson, said: "In the great and unending debate between the claims of lows homes and demands of lows saloons, the Republican party, enlightened by and obedient to the popular verdict rendered just one year ago to day, ought not, cannot and will not take the side of the saloon."

General D. B. Henderson said: "And now, my friends, the wife and child of the drunkard are raising their hands to you for aid. Their appeal will not be unheard. No, my fellow-citizens, the heart, the brain and the soul of the people of lows have declared that the evils of intemperance must be suppressed, 'and the hour has come.' I say to you, there is not a man in the Republican party to-day but his heart and soul are in favor of that idea." . Hon. O. H. Manning was renominated for Lieutenant-governor. After thanking the conday, as I believe, is about to pass to upper and higher ground, and there firmly place its stand-

ard. We need no augury of victory. The grand constituency behind us knows what Republicanism means. It means protected homes and firesides-a school-house on every hill-top and no saloon in the valley." The committee on resolutions then reported the following as its temperance platform, which

was unanimously adopted, viz: That when the Republican party of Iowa pledged itself in 1879 to give to the people at a special and non-partisan election, an opportunity to vote on a proposition to so amend the Constitution of the State as to prohibit the manufacture and sale as a beverage of intoxicating liquors, it acted in good faith, and the special election of June 27, 1882, evidences the redemption of the pledge so given; and we now declare that we accept the result of that election, with its majority of 29,759 votes in favor of the adoption of the amendment so voted on, as the verdiet of the peo-ple in favor of constitutional and statutory prohibition, and without making any new test of party fealty, we recognize the moral and political obligation which requires the enactment by the next General Assembly of such laws as shall provide for the establishment and enforcement of the principle and policy affirmed by the people at said non-partisan election, and to

this end the faith of the party is pledged. In 1884, the Twentieth General Assembly, having but one Republican majority in the House, in obedience to the above party pledge, enacted a stringent prohibitory law. In 1885 the Republican State convention

adopted the following: That the Republican party, while the steady up-holder of the right and duty of a State to regulate the traffic in liquor by such methods as will suppress the most of its evils, has never made the support of pro-hibition a test of party fealty. It pledged its honor to enact, and afterwards did enact, a law which the people of Iowa, in a non-partisan election fairly held had ordered by an unquestioned majority that came alike from votes of Republicans and Democrats. We now declare for a fair and thorough trial of that law, that it may have time to demonstrate its efficiency or prove its inefficiency before it is repealed to give way to some other honest and earnest method in the line of finding a true and successful method of dealing with the liquor traffic. We arraign and condemn the Democratic party of Iowa for its action in declaring for a \$250 license, compulsory on every community, regardless of local opinion, for the legalizing again in Iowa of the sale of whisky and all other intexicating liquors, and for re-moving all restrictions from saloons, giving a freedom in the liquor traffic that has not existed in Iowa for

In 1886, the Twenty-first General Assembly through its Republican majority, amended and greatly strongthened the prohibitory law by the enactment of the "Clark bill." Yielding to the request of the State Pharmacy Commission, a 'pharmacy bill" was passed.

In 1887 the Republican State convention adopted unanimously the following: Iowa has no compromise with the saloon. We declare in favor of the faithful and vigorous enforcement in all parts of the State of the prohibitory law. The pharmacy law and the county permit law should be so amended as to prevent the drug store and the wholesale liquor stors from becoming in any manner the substitute or the successor of the saloon.

In 1882 the Twenty-second General Assembly again amended and strengthened the prohibitory law, as pledged in the Rebublican platform of At the last Republican State convention held

in August, 1888, the following temperance platform was, like all the others, unanimously adopted: We congratulate the people of our State on the tem-perance legislation inaugurated by the Eighteenth General Assembly, and on the faithful obedience of all

subsequent general assemblies to the expressed will of a majority of the people, which has given to Iowa the best prohibitory law in the United States. To the credit of the Republican party for its unselfish and non-partisan respect for the will of the people no backward step has been taken, and none will be taken on this question so vital to the moral welfare of all our communities. In this connection we refer to the large decrease in the population of our State prisons, the empty jails in so many of our counties and the decreasing costs and expense upon the criminal dockets of the courts.

Such is the non-partisan prohibitory movement in Iowa, devised and steadily carried forward under the leadership of the chief officers and members of the great temperance organizations and conventions of the State. In this way they have sought, and, it is believed, have secured the most effective and permanent legal prohibition possible of the liquor traffic. In this non-partisan effort to secure prohibition they have had the steady support of the Republican, and persistent opposition of the Democratic party. The movement is non-partisan because prohibitionists have not asked, nor has the Republican party ever made prohibition a party principle, nor the support of prohibition a test of party fealty. The Republican party pledged its honor to submit, and afterward did submit the prohibitory constitutional amendment to a vote of the people at a nonpartisan election. The same party having submitted the amendment in good faith, accepted the result as the verdict of the people in favor of prohibition, and pledged its honor to enact, and afterward did enact the principle so affirmed by the people into a prohibitory law. The Republican party has done all that Prohibitionists have asked it to do, and has redeemed every pledge. Prohibition in Iowa is not merely a party principle, and rests not on a political party platform. It has the sanction and approval of the people. Obedience to the people is non-partisan. Loyalty to government is non-partisan. Laws enacted by properly constituted legislative authority are here. Israelites who have groaned under Rus-

partisan. Such is prohibition in Iowa. It rests on the distinct and repeatedly expressed will of a great and free people—it commends itself to the universal sense of right, and demands the best thought of every citizen and statesman to carry out that will, irrespective of party. Has not the non-partisan method in Iowa been successfull Shall it not be maintained? May it not be commended to other States and to the S. N. FELLOWS, President Iowa State Temperance Alliance. WATERLOO, Ia., Sept., 1888.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Demagogue Mills at Terre Haute. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals In your issue of Saturday, 22d inst., I read two paragraphs of criticism on Roger Q. Mills's speech in your city. Until I reed his speech made here, published in the Democratic journal, I was disposed to think that perhaps he was more of a statesman, more of a gentleman, more an honest politician than you gave him credit for. I believe now that your criticism was not only just, but too moderate in your characterization of his low, lying, despicable demagogism. If the speech there was as full of gross misrepresentations, false logic, libelous accusations and low blackguardism as characterized it here, your criticism was too mild.
After going through with his tariff exposition
and false interpretations he said to his audience:

You are called upon to decide between the policies of the two parties. Do you favor the reduction on whisky? Do you stand by the Republican platform made at Chicago to keep the tax on the necessaries of life, and turn out a great river of alcohol to float all over the country, with banks of loaf sugar, and the bushes made into teaspoons? That is the policy that has been proclaimed by the zeal of the old missionaries of the gespel, when they started out from Jerusalem to preach the glad tidings. We see these great missionaries of the Republican party with their missionaries of the Republican party with their hearts set on fire with zeal for free whisky and its great regenerating moral qualities, and as they go forth into the highways and hedges, they cry, "Ho, everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the still-house and drink." Decide this night which one of these parties you will support, which one of these policies you will support. \* \* Can I, dare I, vote for the party which is willing to turn whisky as a great stream throughout this land, and leave the poor people of this country persecuted, robbed and despoiled by a system of unjust taxation! I say as the old patriarch of Israel said to his people, if God be your God, follow Him, if Baal, follow Ben Harrison.

As I read this silly, lying, pharisaical philippic on the Republican party's policy to flood the country with free whisky and other terrible ills, freshly to my mind. Supposing the Democratic party to represent the wolf and the Republican party the lamb, it is not bard to draw the simile. Both went down to a running brook to drink, the wolf at a point up-stream from the lamb, and there complained of the lamb with stirring up roile and mud for him to drink. The lamb replied: "How can this be while you are up stream, and all the muddy water you stir up flows directly down to mel" It is even so with the present Democratic party. It is in power; it is at the head, up stream, and of all the unholy, poisonous, destructive and hell-producing streams known in our country, this whisky stream is the worst, and it is fostered, sustained, upheld, petted, coquetted and worshipped by the Democratic party as zealously as ever the old heathen patronized and worshiped the god Baal, Roger Q. Mills is considerable of a

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 25, 1888.

Another Democrat Turned Democrat. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journac I see by this morning's Sentinel that Samuel Workman, of Shelbyville, a Republican, has declared for Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. Workman has all his life been a Democrat or Prohibitionist, having lived in this town for some time, and our citizens can testify to the

MORRISTOWN, Ind., Sept. 26. HARRISON IN THE STRIKES.

John King Gives the Lie to a Democratic Story and States Some Facts.

New York Special. Among the stories to which the Democrats of the West, in their desperation at a losing cause, have been forced to resort, in the hope of injuring General Harrison, is one to the effect that he or his law firm received \$21,000 from Receiver John King, of the Ohio & Mississippi railway, for services in prosecuting the railway strikers in 1877. Mr. King is now president of the New York, Lake Eric & Western railroad. He was seen te-day by a reporter, and unhesifoundation. Mr. King said: "The attorneys for the receiver were paid by direct order of the court. Judge Drummond at that time was federal circuit judge and Judge Gresham was district judge for Indiana, and Judge Treat of Illinois. The attorneys for the receiver were ex-Judge George Headly, of Cincinnsti, now of New York, and Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and they were assisted at times by W. T. McClintock. The exact amount paid by the court to these gentlemen for their services I do not know, for the reason that in 1881 I resigned the receivership over the Ohio & Mississippi railroad on account of ill health, and went abroad, where I remained for nearly three years. After my resignation was accepted by the court, John M. Douglas, of Chicago, was appointed receiver. The amount paid to each of these gentlemen for their services is, no doubt, a matter of record in the Circuit Court in Chicago, and covered a period from 1876, the beginning of the receivership, until it closed, some time in 1885. If any other payments were made in the meantime, they were comparatively small, and were submitted to the court for its action. The statement that any amount was either paid by the court or recommended by me

specifically for the prosecution of strikers, is absurd, untrue and ridiculous. "The facts about the strikers are substantially these, as I remember them, eleven years having elapsed since the time they occurred: The strike was general, and particularly stubborn and violent on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. At that time I was vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio, and lived in Baltimore. When the strike broke out on the Ohio & Mississippi it was very severe, and threatened to be very serious. My recollection is that the principal difficulty was at Vincennes, about the center of the road, where the shops were located and where the divisions terminated. Consequently large numbers of trainmen were collected there. A United States marshal was sent to Vincennes from Indianapolis with a few troops and arrested the ring-leaders of the strike and had them committed before the federal court of Indianapolis. These men were no doubt prosecuted by the United States district attorney, and were imprisoned awaiting trial for several weeks. "About the time they were convicted and arraigned for sentence I was asked by the court as to what policy, in my judgment, should be adopted toward them. To this I responded that the men were misled and misguided, and acted under great excitement and temper, and that so far as I could influence the judgment of the court it would be toward the side of mercy. And in this view General Harrison, as well as other attorneys of the receiver, cordially coincided. I do not knew what effect, if any, this advice had on the action of the court, but as I remember, the men were discharged after having been in jail some time, with a reprimand by Judge Drummond.

DUTY OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES. Why the Hebrews Favor Protection-An In teresting Showing.

Every thoughtful Israelite-and we have over 600,000 Israelites in the United States-who values the moral and material happiness of his family, and the welfare of his fellow-men, will, in the impending political centest, cast his vote for the candidates of the Republican party. This great and glorious party abolished slavery, suppressed the rebellion, built up the public credit gave us the best money in the world, developed our industries, and placed us foremost in the rank of the nations of the earth. Through the wise administration of the Republican party during a period of little less than a quarter of century, we have grown to be the freest, the most powerful and richest country of the globe. In 1860 the value of our real estate was less than \$7,000,000,000; in 1884 it was over \$15,000. 000,000. In 1860 we had in the United States 163.110,720 acres of improved land, while in 1884, we had over 300,000,000 acres. In 1860 our farms were valued at \$3,200,000,000; in 1884, over \$12,000,000,000. In 1860 our farmers raised 173.104.924 bushels of wheat, and found a poor market for it; while in 1880 they raised 498,549,-858 bushels of wheat, and every peck of it was sold at good prices.

In 1860 we produced 5,056,383 bales of cotton. and in 1880, 7,110,717 bales. In 1860 we manufactured of cotton goods \$115,681,774, while in 1880 we manufactured to the value of \$210.950,-383, an increase under a protective tariff of 82 per cent. In 1860 we manufactured woolen goods to the value of \$61,894,986, while in 1880 like manufactures had grown in value to \$267,-699,504, an increase of 333 per cent. Under the beneficent workings of a protective tariff our manufactures aggregate a total to-day of \$7,000,-000,000. In no land is labor better paid; in no other country is the workingman fed, clothed, housed, and his children educated as in this. In England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Austria, Roumania, the wages are non-partisan. The enforcement of laws is non- | sian despotism, under Roumanian persecution,

## National Board of Health

Prof. Kedzie, of the Michigan University, who personally superintended the examination of various brands of baking powders on the market, and made an official government report to the National Board of Health, Washington. D. C., says: "In some brands we found the excrementitious ammonia, in still others we found alum and other foreign ingredients, leaving on our hands, as the results of our labors-Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, upon which to fix the seal of purity and wholesomeness.





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and under pauper wages, paid by Britain, know how to appreciate and value the blessing of this land. Israelites are a hard-working and thrifty peeple, and they know how to make a distinction between this country of absolute freedom, and Europe, whose dense toiling masses are under the curse of white slavery, for such, in fact, is the lamentable condition of the poorer classes, and they form the vast majority of the people to-day. Under the beneficeut administration of the Republican party, and its system of American protection for labor and capital, the Israelites of New York, in banking alone, represent a capital of \$100,000,000. In manufactures, which include clothing, silks, woolens, cloaks, jewelry, watches, hats, caps, cigars, tobacce, leather, etc., etc., the annual transactions of the Hebrews of this metropolis aggregates nearly \$250. 000,000. In the clothing trade there 241 manufacturers in this city of whom 234 are Hebrew firms. Over 600,000,000 cigars per annum are manufactured in New York by Hebrew firms employing over 8,000 bands, and whose yearly transactions reach \$15,000,000.

It will be seen at a glauce how deeply interested American Hebrews are in preserving the protective system, which, in less than twentyfive years, has made for them such remarkable prosperity. They will vote for Harrison and Morton, for Miller and Cruger, for protection to American trade and American industries, because, as an intelligent people, they know that free trade or its next-door neighbor-a "tariff the introduction of the pauper labor and pauper goods of the old world. To adopt the policy of Cleveland and the Democratic party would make this country the dumping-ground for all the cheap and proletarian paid wares of Europe With such competition their factories, their mills, their shops, their workmen, could never contend, and the large wealth and prosperity they now enjoy would speedily be dissipated and ruin and suffering be entailed.

Mr. Blaine in the West.

New York Special. Mr. Blaine's programme for speaking in the West has been changed somewhat. Instead of making four speeches in Michigan he will only deliver three, and five in Indiana. The exact time and place where he will speak have not been decided yet, but will be in a few days after he arrives. After his speech at the Polo grounds he will depart for the West. His health was never better, so he writes to a friend in this city, and he feels that he shall be able to speak in the open air. Over 100,000 people are expected to attend the meeting next Saturday. A parade will take place that will dwarf all previeus efforts into insignificance. Five or six extra stands will be erected in and around the Polo grounds for orators to address the overflow meetings.

Indiana's Alarming Condition.

Not long ago a Chicago drummer cheered for Harrison in the streets of the Indiana capital as a Democratic procession was marching past This act created an uproar. Two Democratic policemen thereupon arrested the drummer. A Republican police sergeant released him. For this act a Democratic police captian suspended the sergeant, who was afterward reinstated by the superintendent of police, who, perhaps, is a Republican. This small affair has created a tremendous hubbub. The situation in Indiana is really alarming. There is reason to fear that a large proportion of the male inhabitants will die of apoplexy before Nov. 6. Their only safety lies in being as calm as possible.

Democratic Dry Goods Men.

New York Special. The Democratic dry goods club, on Broadway. is in a bad way. For weeks past those in charge of it have drawn up enough members to make a respectable roll. That they have signally failed is evidenced from the fact that they are seriously discussing whether they will have a parade this fall or not. In 1884 the dry goods men turned out and paraded for Cleveland, and made a great showing. If they parade during the present campaign the demonstration will be a corporal's guard compared with that of four years ago. Only a few of the original dry goods mugwumps remain, and they are not so decided and not so enthusiastic as formerly.

Our Grand Old Man.

Terre Haute Express. Col. R. W. Thompson is in this campaign. He is taking part in it, not like a veteran particularly, but like a young enthusiast. He is up early and late. He site out all the meetings; travels here and there, and by his presence and each has the forcible effect of experience linked with remarkable ability. His four score years are forgotten in the vigor of his advocacy of the cause of protection which has been the main spring of his political thoughts for many years. In these cool nights, with his bared white head, sitting on the platform at our outdoor public meetings Le more than ever elicits the affectionate designation of "Our grand old

The best way to get rid of yellow fever is

annex Cuba and clean it.

A Good Way. Omaha Republican.

CLEVELAND'S MORMON BARGAIN. George Q. Cannon Allowed to Escape with a

Light Sentence. Salt Lake Special to New York Press. The telegraph will to-day inform your readers of the remarkable proceedings in the United States Court here yesterday, by which George Q. Cannon, the embodiment of polygamy, was permitted to escape righteous punishment, and, by pleading guilty, receive a penalty that would not suffice for a chicken-thief in the South. But no tongue or pen can tell the people of the East the joy of the Mormons over this compromise or the despair of the Gentiles at the sudden change of front on the part of the government.

The Cannon episode is a clearly prearranged bargain. The indictment against him was not found until Sathrday. It had been held off while the bargaining was going on. He appeared here yesterday (Monday), cave himself up, asked to be permitted to plead guilty, and in the two different cases was fined a total of \$450 and ordered to be imprisoned for a total of 175 days. It is a mockery of justice. There is no doubt among Mormons or gen-

tiles that there has been a bargain between President Grover Cleveland and the Mormon Church hierarchy. Chief-Justice Sandford is only the tool. This is perfectly well understood in Salt Lake. Respectable Democrats who are gentiles are completely upset and do not know what to say. Republican gentiles are hopeful that it may be a boomerang to help defeat the Democracy. The effect of such a complete "flunk" on the part of the government is hard to explain to any one who has never been in this country, cursed only by the Mormon blight. Cannon is the essence of Mermonism, the "I Am" of the church, the best business man of their elders, the mainstay of their organization since John Taylor's death.

He represents the unyielding and defiant polygamist and lawbreaker. Settling his case with leniency, by prearrangement, means cessation of hostility to Mormonism and its principles, the joining of hands by the Mormon and the Democratic leaders, or rather leader, for Mr. Cleveland is an open pro-Mormon for mutual benefit. What the terms of the bargain are we have as yet only a surmise. It is whispered around that eash donations to the Democratie national committee are among the considerations. The Mormon leaders are wealthy. The church has plucked millions from its dupes. Eventually they will expect in return a complete repeal or nullification of the present polygamy laws, statehood for Utah, Idaho and Arizona and the perpetuation forever of the Mormon monster. Even Nevada may be invaded if once a sisterhood of Mormon States is started.

Judge Sandford was in Washington and copsulted President Cleveland before coming out here. Cannon was in Washington himself. If he had not been able to make a bargain for light punishment he would have left the country. Gentiles here, in sight of the tabernacle, where the thousands of souls and bodies of women and dupes ere sacrificed to the most outrageous system ever invented by lecherous repropates, are indignant, disgusted, disheartened. Brigham Young and Joe Smith must laugh and smile at the fiasco of the effort to crush out the "twin evil," while they are doubtless willing to welcome Mr. Cleveland to the delights of "celestial marriage," whenever he gets ready to join

He Will Not Do It. Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.)

A Western paper suggests that Gen. Harrison should announce to the public that Mr. Blaine will not be in his Cabinet if he is elected President. Gen. Harrison is much too sensible a man to do any such thing. If he is fit to be elected at all, be is fit to be trusted to form his Cabinet without pledges. Besides, Gen. Harrison is not fool enough to throw away any chances of the people choosing him, though he may be too modest to assume that he is acting as if his election was already assured.

The Sixth of November. Wade's Fibre and Fabric.

Our influential contemporary, the Boston Herald, is anxious to have the "Lick telescope" "turned on the 6th of November next, and allow the results of that eventful day to be revealed in advance." It is the impression of Fibre and Fabric that the result of that "eventful day" will be revealed quite soon enough for all that take a hand in trying to crush but the textile industries of New England. Oregon. Vermont and Maine have spoken, and the word given was "protection."

A Cordial Hint to the Wicked.

Kansas City Star. On the top of a pile of Bibles in front of a Grand-avenue book-store is a placard bearing the tempting injunction:

> Ah, There, Sinner! Buy a Bible White They're Dead Cheap. \*

Chicago Journal. Threshing over the old straw of Blaine's and

The Only Pleasure They Have. Conkling's quarrels is the only real employment that the Democratic newspapers new enjoy.